The Germans are apparently concer Noyon, which is the centre of a salient aimost identical to the one that centred around Montdidler before the Picardy battles began. The integrity of the whole German line from the Somme Was that liver to Rheims depends on Noyon. If the French and British close in on that

there will be nothing left for the Germans but a big scale retreat.

Even now the French have moved
close enough to the town to bring it
under the fire of their guns as soon as
they can be moved up. The whole of the
territory in this sector is wooded and
rough and this fact is apparently causing Foch's Generals to delay the placng of their guns until they have move ar enough north and east to force etirement of the German artillery.

HARD DRIVEN ENEMY DRAG GUNS TO REAR

Haig's Forces Give Retreating Germans No Rest.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE Aug. 20.—Field Marshal Haig's forces be in process of formation with o continued to advance throughout the allied countries, one with France day in the Merville sector of the Lys said to be unnecessary, as there are salient. They are closely following the retiring Germans, who this afternoon seemed to have gone back to an extreme depth of between three and four miles and are still showing no inclination to come to a halt. Especially to the south of this sector the Germans have left call to the colors almost to a man who cohind them numerous lines of retard-

The German suns. The German guns appear to be fac-behind the infantry in the movement to-ward the rear. This is indicated by the extremely light enemy artillery fire, even

that of the smaller cannon.

By withdrawing their forces in the Merville sector of the Lys salient the Merville sector of the Lys salient the Germans definitely have given up one of the points from which a drive for Calais logically would be launched. This is taken to indicate that the German High Command has, at least for the time being, abandoned hope of reaching the coast and now, perhaps, is chiefly concerned, with getting the German lines back to a place of greater security.

The withdrawal here had been expected for some time and it continued last night and to-day even on a slightly broader

and to-day even on a slightly broader front than that of yesterday. The re-tirement marked the conclusion and fail-ture of the effort which Germany launched early in the spring to "finish off" the British army by driving through

Other withdrawals continue and the have at various places pushed sarrisons. The British also have batstered in the Boche at places where he
was not quite ready to retire, such as
between Vieux-Berquin and the Hazebrouck-Ballieul values. garrisons. The British also have bat-tered in the Boche at places where he brouck-Hallieul railway. Here a local sociated Press by Senator Lewis, be bretained all the objectives, the British advancing their positions some distance and capturing one officer and 181 of other ranks.

Premier Clemenceau paid high tribute to President Wilson as a constructive leader and said he was greatly impressed with Newton D. Baker, the American

atill further advance

trate the British positions at two points they were quickly hurled out and the line this morning was completely restored. Not a single foot of ground was did more to terrorize Germany than

Every day now some new document or incident comes to light showing althou Every day now some new document or incident comes to light showing either a weakening of the morale in the German army or the anxiety of its leaders.

The latest is a step to make the solution. Senator Lewis said Premier Ciemendiers cease whining when writing let-ders to friends and relatives at home, as it is considered by the German com-manders to be bad for home morale.

It is a secret captured order issued by the commander of the Second Ger-man Army. He states that a special symmation of home going malis discloses a disregard for the army postal regulations. Aside from disclosing the exact location of units many of the soldiers have told of "successes of the soldiers have told of "successes of the soldiers have told of successes of the soldiers have told of suc enemy." The destruction of trains by Entents aircraft especially has been

GERMAN GENERALS ADMIT U. S. MENACE

Says Von Blume.

serious thing if the German army command had to face an American fighting army of millions."

This prospect the German public must on account be permitted to ponder over, the milliants know, and almost immediately after the article appeared a seemi-official statement was issued to the effect that the "exaggerated reports going about regarding the size of the more described as the common action of the common action."

The belief prevails in army circles that unless the French on the new battle from the line may swing from the pivot near Soissons to the plateau from which the allied positions would render the German holdings south of the Aisne untenable, except at an enormous cost.

The belief prevails in army circles that the expression is merely relative, as the spur is barely a hundred feet above sea from the pivot near Soissons to the plateau from which the allied positions would render the German holdings south of the Aisne untenable, except at an enormous cost.

The belief prevails in army circles that the expression is merely relative, as the spur is barely a hundred feet above sea of the plateau from which the allied positions would render the German holdings south of the Aisne untenable, except at an enormous cost.

Prisoners told us that if we had attempted to take the hill we would have tempted to take the hill we would have This prospect the German public must on no account be permitted to ponder over, the militants know, and almost immediately after the article appeared a semi-official statement was issued to the effect that the "exaggerated reports going about regarding the size of the American army in Europe merit no credence and only exist in Yankee imagination and Entente propaganda."

The statement said further that "the tonnage question, which is already acute, will become still more serious for the Entente, when America has to ship her

Entente when America has to ship her

Gen. von Liebert, who was former German commander at Lodz and who is German commander at Lodz and who is now military critic of the Taegliche Rundachas of Berlin, tells the public that the American army has actually become a big factor and that debarkations in France are proceeding regularly. Gen. von Liebert laments the "moral perversion" which brought the Americans to the front, and says "the French and British own their secont successions." and British owe their recent successes to their transatiantic ally, without whom their offensive would have been doomed to disappointment."

GERMANS RAISE CRY AGAINST SHOTGUNS

Accuse Americans of Violating Geneva Convention.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 20. - German war correspondents report to their newspa-pers that they inspected guns taken from the Seventy-seventh American Regiment and found them to be shotguns, each carrying five cartridges loaded with buckshot. They declare that the use of

carrying five cartridges loaded with buckshot. They declare that the use of such guns is contrary to the Geneva convention.

It is well known that certain troops of all armies are equipped with shotguns for police duty behind their own lines. It is customary to use shotguns for arming patrols who guard prisoners and do similar duty because it has been found that the use of the high powered fighting in the matter of transportation, Japan sharing with the Allies in the need for similar duty because it has been found in the matter of transportation, Japan sharing with the Allies in the need for sufficient occan bottoms. Consequently sufficient occan bottoms is fit in course of guard duty, probably

tion to use shotguns in actual combat fust us it is a violation of the convention to use explosive bullets, liquid fire, pol-sonous gases and instruments of a bar-barous nature, all of which actually

have been employed by German troops n the fighting.

Early in the war, before the United terday between the Matz and the Oise we took 500 prisoners. States entered, one of the protests against Great Britain which the German Government made to the United States lines on a front of about twenty-five kilometers, from the region of Bailly as far as the Aisne. was that the British army had bought : large supply, of shotguns and buckshot cartridges in the United States. It was shown conclusively that the arms were being used in a manner common to all armies and not in violation of any of the laws of humanity or nations. camp Forest and also the outskirts of Carlepont and Caisnes. gained a footing on the plateau north of Vassens.

the fighting on the western front:

and the Aisne is more than 10,000.

was without result.

east of Locre was repulsed.

took 182 prisoners.

enemy detachments.

our counter attack.

GERMANS GIVE UP

Continued from First Poge

Foe Taken Entirely Off Guard.

ville road.

FRENCH (NIGHT)-South of the Avre we have captured

In the centre we captured Lombray and Blerancourdelle and

On our right the villages of Vezaponin, Tartiers, Cuisy-en-Al-

On all the fronts of attack we have advanced on an average to

The number of prisoners taken since the 18th between the Oise

FRENCH (DAY)-There were reciprocal bombardments in the

Between the Oise and the Aisne French troops occupied the vil-

A surprise attack by the enemy west of Maison-de-Champagne

German airplanes bombarded Nancy last night. It is reported

BRITISH (NIGHT)-Local fighting has taken place to-day on both banks of the Scarpe River. South of the river hostile attacks

In the course of the day further ground has been gained by us

BRITISH (DAY)-A successful minor operation was carried out by us last evening between Vieux Berquin and Outtersteen, to the

Last night the enemy four times attacked posts established by us

Our patrols made progress during the night in the area between

GERMAN (NIGHT)-A new breaking through attempt on the

GERMAN (DAY)-Southwest of Bailleul the artillery activity

On both sides of the Lys a few days ago, without fighting, we

Near Lens and on the Scarpe British thrusts were repulsed.

the Lawe and the Lys rivers, and are now cast of the Paradis-Mer-

part of the French, which had been expected for some days and which

was preceded on August 18 and 19 by strong attacks, commenced to-

day between the Oisc and the Aisne. The first enemy assault broke

frequently increased to great strength. Monday evening the enemy

renewed his attacks on the battlefield of Sunday. South of Meteren

they were unable to develop owing to our concentrated fire. North of

withdrew our posts which had been thrown forward as far as west of

Merville to a line east thereof. Merville was occupied last night by

North of Lihons our shock troops attacked the front line of British

posts, captured the defenders and warded off several enemy counter

attacks. Southwest of Chaulnes we beat back an enemy attack,

launched in the evening after a short outburst of firing. Northwest of

Roye the French renewed their attack with tanks. They were repulsed.

throughout the day. Here, on a broad front, the French advanced re-

peatedly in strong attacks, partly with divisions which had been

freshly brought up. South of Crapeau-Mesnil their attacks collapsed

before our lines, on both sides of Fresnieres they broke down under

Lassigny and Thiescourt and parts of our front lines, into which he

had temporarily penetrated, were cleared again. In the same way we

held our adjacent lines to the Oise against stubborn attacks of the

enemy, kept up until evening. The enemy was thrown back into his

positions of department. Between the Oise and the Aisne the artillery

repulsed in hand to hand fighting. In the centre of our front our artil-

Toward evening the enemy continued his infantry attacks between Carlepont and Nouvron. On both wings of the attack he was

Between the Meuse and the Moselle our reconnoitring detach-

duels again increased in the afternoon to great strength.

lery fire held down the enemy's infantry before our positions.

ments penetrated several times into the enemy's trenches.

In violent hand to hand fighting the enemy was repulsed between

Between Beuvraignes and the Oise there was bitter fighting

Vieux-Berquin they were repulsed in hand to hand fighting.

upon certain posts which our troops have succeeded in establishing

east of the enemy's former front lines were repulsed. North of the

Scarpe our line has been pushed forward a short distance east of

astride the Lys. Our troops have gained L'Epinette, and the area

east of Merville. North of Merville we have taken Vierhoek and La

Couronne. A raid attempted by the enemy early this morning north-

right of our recent advance in that sector. Our line was brought for-

ward to the neighborhood of the Vieux Berguin-Outtersteen road. We

northeast of Chilly. On each occasion he was repulsed.

down in our battle positions after a bitter struggle.

We successfully raided a German post west of Bray.

Fampoux after sharp fighting in which we secured a few prisoners.

that six of the civilian population were killed and a score wounded.

a depth of four kilometers. We have taken more than 8,000 prisoners.

mont, Osly and Courtil have fallen into our hands.

region of Lassigny and Dreslincourt during the night.

The night was calm on the rest of the front.

lage of Vassens, to the northwest of Morsain, last evening.

FRANCO-AMERICAN PACT UNNECESSARY

No Slackers Found Hiding in Either Country. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun.

Copyright, 1515; all rights reserved. PARIS, Aug. 20 .- A military conven tion similar to the Anglo-American pact which went into force recently, is unhkely between France and the United States, according to information re-ceived here to-day from a private source While such negotiations are said e in process of formation with ot be in process of formation with other allied countries, one with France is a sufficient number of French subject in the United States liable to military

service, and vice versa. all engaged in military work, while the Frenchmen in America responded to the

A similar convention concluded be tween France and England some months ago is yielding satisfactory results. ngo is yielding satisfactory results.

The Paris afternoon papers learn that at the recent conference between the two Emperors Charles refused to prom-ies military aid to Germany on the ground that Austrian public opinion would be bostile to such a project.

CLEMENCEAU SEES VICTORY IN YEAR

American Troops Have Terrorized Germans, He Says.

Paris, Aug. 20 .- It is the belief of Georges Clemenceau, French Premier, that a complete triumph will be won during the present year by the arms of the Entente Allies, and that the war will have ended before another year has passed, according to the understanding reached by United States Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois of remarks local sociated Press by Senator Lewis

South of the Scarpe River the British Secretary of War, as a man of great resource. The Premier said that when their positions south of the River Somme the American troops arrived, uncertainty were improved by local actions. An existed as to whether they could bring enemy attack which developed here year their undoubted courage into immediate terday was a complete failure in every action after having been trained to a respect, the Germans suffering heavy life of peace. The first showing of the while the Germans managed to pene- with their bravery and soldierly perfec-

U. S. MEN ON VESLE SUCCEED IN RAIDS

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 20.—The operations of the Germans between Solssons and Rheims since the French began their of-fensive northwest of Solssons have been America's Work 'Very Smart,' ity. There have been no alterations of any importance in positions along th

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 20. — Professional soldiers like Gens. von Blume and von Liebert, unifixe so many other German taken gave informatic to the Americans corrections, do not seek to belittle the concerning the German units along that significance of the appearance of the part of the line. The Germans are still American army on the west front.

fire apparently would indicate a stabil-ized line north of the Vesie, but no per-manent tremches have yet been discov-erede, which tends to support the theory that the enemy still intends to recross the Alsne. Meanwhile the German line is being subjected to almost constant is being subjected to almost constant during the early hours, when attacks tions. But we got all the observing off-artillery shelling by the Americans and are usually made, they stood at arms cers in the forward posts.

RICE RIOTS SUBSIDE

Tsumiye Prefecture on Thursday.

Our troops, composed mostly of Scotch and Weishmen, had one sharp on a great scale is the cause of the unrest and rioting in Japan, according to an explanation in official quarters here. Not only wholesalers and middlemen leading in food products, and especially our newly won positions heavily, but rice, but even the Japanese farmers the number of prisoners we took. It is a start with a shrug.

Our troops, composed mostly of Scotch and Weishmen, had one sharp burst of fighting at the start, when our men had a chance to use their bayonets, otherwise our advance carried to its objectives without much of a check in the afternoon the Germans shelled our newly won positions heavily, but rice, but even the Japanese farmers the number of prisoners we took. It is commanding really inflated prices and shall always in fact, an extremely satisfactory that the first of the war and the start when our was abound to happen, seelf and did not cease firing until oversome feath was not their fault, as their weapons one to do decent shooting with them.

CZECHS TAKE R. B. JUNCTION.

Capture

Shadringk—Residents

Killed or wounded eight Germans shelf and did not cease firing until oversome feath was not their fault, as their weapons one to do decent shooting with them.

CZECHS TAKE R. B. JUNCTION.

Capture

Shadringk—Residents are bound to happen, seelf and did not cease firing until oversome feath was not their fault, as their weapons injuries."

Corporal Isaac Valley. Infantry—When on July 22, 1918, a hand grenade was dropped among a group of soldiers in a trench, and when he might have averaged himself by flight, attempted to cover it with his foot safe from loss of blood from his own injuries."

Corporal Isaac Valley. Infantry—Corporal Isaac Va

Willages a Mass of Ruins.

This morning I looked at the battle-field from the high ground. Directly in front of us stood what was once the village of Merris, but what is now a mass of tumbled ruins, with broken angles of bricks sticking up here and there, and with a row of branchless popular trees. On the lower ground could be seen the remnants of Outersteen, an of the town.

Slay Soviet Officials, wounded."

Second Lieut. F. Bongardt, Field Arbillery—"During the fighting at Vaux July 1, 1918, while serving as a telephone officer, he crossed an open field in full view of the enemy and under constant bombardment, three times, to repair telephone line vitally necessary to keep six batteries in operation."

The local Soviet officials, an of the Ural Mountains, has fallen into the high ground. Directly in front of us stood what was once the hands of the Czecho-Slovaka, according to a derentch from Petrograd to the Rheinische iVestfaelische Zeitung of the ural Mountains, has fallen into the high ground. Directly in front of us stood what was once the hands of the Czecho-Slovaka, according to a derentch from Petrograd to the Rheinische iVestfaelische Zeitung of the ural Mountains, has fallen into the high ground. Directly in front of us stood what was once the hands of the Czecho-Slovaka, according to a derentch from Petrograd in full view of the enemy and under constant bombardment, three times, to repair telephone line vitally necessary to keep six batteries in operation."

Private S. J. Kendry, Field Artillery—"Uning the fighting at Vaux July 1, 1918, while serving as a telephone officer, he crossed an open field in full view of the enemy and under constant bombardment, three times. The local Soviet officials were mural was of the Ural Mountains, has fallen into the cast July 1, 1918, while serving as telephone officer, he crossed an open field in full view of the enemy and under constant bombardment, three times. The local Soviet officials were mural was open field in full view of the enemy and under constant bom

squat, square church tower in Estaires. This sector was entirely devoid of life, a mere empty wilderness of ruined vil-lages. Overlead the air was alive with American army on the west front.

Gen. von Blums, who is on the retired and Americans and also are continuing that "we have to recognize that the Americans, all in all, have done very smart work, and it would be a very serious thing if the German army command had to face an American fighting mand had to face an American fighting of the line. The Germans are still using their artillery against the French gainst the French and Americans are still using their artillery against the French and Americans and also are continuing operation we took 620 prisoners, including eighteen officers and sixty machine guns. Outtersteen spur is a little ridge running southward on the further side of the despatch of some of their squadrons, as it is considered improbable that the German army command had to face an American fighting mand ha a mere empty wilderness of the air was alive with lages. Overlead the air was alive with our aircraft, while there were continual bursts from the German anti-aircraft guns. As we watched we saw one of our fiters shoot down an enemy balloon. We could not see the airplane very well, we could not see the airplane very well, we could not see the airplane very well, and lost half its officers and 30 per cent. of its men, he held his position and prevented a break in the line at followed by a burst of flame, after which it plumped headlong, a blazing mass, with great trails of black smoke streamas the ing behind. We did not see any para-ve sea chutes, so presumably the occupants

peristed.

These balloons are all the Germans have here for observation purposes.

Number of Gunners Captured.

tempted to take the hill we would have met stiff resistance, and so we would have if we had not outwitted the enemy as well as outfought him.

The Germans expected us to attack this spur, but they had no inkling the attack would be made yesterday. All not seep enough to reach the gun positions. But we got all the observing of the sarty hours, when attacks the same that the same

These captured officers seem more con versationally inclined than any we have taken recently, particularly the artillery officers. Among them, however, there We didn't attack, however, until the

We didn't attack, however, until the unusual hour of 11 o'clock, which took the enemy completely off his guard.

Mobs Still Using forch in Northern Portion.

By the Associated Press.

Tokio, Aug. 17 (delayed)—The disturbances over the high price of rice are reported to be subsiding except in north Japan, where they apparently are spreading. Mobs have burned several houses at Sendal.

The Rice Exchange announces that thirty houses were burned in the Tsumiye Prefecture on Thursday.

We didn't attack, however, until the unusual hour of 11 o'clock, which took the enemy completely off his guard. Moreover, the Germans had figured out that we would attack frontally, across the spur top. Instead, we went in from the north, parallel to the stream.

Our barrage did not start until one in into the time set for the stream.

Our barrage did not start until one of use stream and were thankful for such remnants of food as had been left there.

The infantrymen, on the whole, are seemed better than their morals. Among these were a lot of Poles, all of whom it is completed by the smoke screen actually caught the Germans form the rear. Finding themselves in front of our smoke screen they surtice.

The Rice Exchange announces that thirty houses were burned in the Tsumiye Prefecture on Thursday.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Profiteering the condition of the transport of Scotch and Welshmen, had one sharp hurst of febtling at the start when unusual hour of 11 o'clock, which took the unusual hour of 11 o'clock, which took the enemy completely off his guard.

Moreover, the Germans had figured out that was one Prussian who was one Prussian who was one Prussian was one Prussian the was one Prussian the man to migured but grossly ill mannered, was one Prussian the was one Prussian the seemed but grossly ill mannered, and seeme

Shadringk-Residenta

Slay Soviet Officials.

hood of Chilly. This town is alx miles would do harm to those for whom the ports of Roye. Field Marshall Haig resports that the German attempts to re-CONDON, Aug. 20 .- Following are the official statements of to-day on WHO WON U.S. CROSS

Beuvraignes after a bitter struggle. In the course of our advance yes-Pershing Describes Gallantry East of the Oise our troops this morning attacked the German of Superb Degree by His Men in Hot Battles. On our left we have reached the southern outskirts of the Ours-

HONORED AFTER DEATH

Lieut. Legendre of New York Led Rescuers of Wounded Facing Machine Guns.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Stories of gallantry and heroism displayed by individual American soldiers and marines in their stand which stopped the Germans on the Marne are beginning to reach the War Department in official despatches. Gen. Pershing's report for yesterday announced the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to twenty-five officers and men, four of whom lost their lives in the acts of bravery which won the honor.

won the honor.

The list which follows includes Lieuts hapman and Hoskins and Sergeants Vare and Cronin, to whom the awards of the cross were made posthumously:

Lieutenant-Colonel. ADAMS, FRANK H., 611 Pacific avenu Atlantic City. Major.

ROZELLE, GEORGÉ F., Rogers, Ark. Captain. HUEBNER, CLARENCE R. Bushton

Lieutenants. WILSON, JAMES M., Kalamazoo, Mich-BONGARDT, F., address not given, LEGENDRE, JAMES H., 539 Madisor avenue, New York. MACARTHUR, JOHN, Oakland, Cal. CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., Waterloo, Ia HOSKINS, LEONARD C., East La. Vegas, N. M. RUCKER, WARD W., address not given SHEPPARD, LEMUEL, C., Norfolk, Vs.

ELSEA, ALBERT S., Lamar, Mo. DONAHUE, ROBERT H., Wyona, Okla. WARE. ARTHUR F. Fort Scott, Kan. ORONIN, RAYMOND P., Pittaburg.

Corporals.

MOORE, CLAYTON H., St. Louis.

WEAR, EUGENE W., Hazieton, Pa.

DALY, DANIEL, 14 Queen street, Hariford. ALLEY, ISAAC, Girard, Kan. Privates.

CHRISTENBERRY, CURN, address no given.
PRETTY, JAMES J. address not given.
REAM, BERTRAM L., Greenville, Ohio.
KENDRY, S. J., address not given.
HARKENRIDER, LOUIS H., Griffith, Ind
FLEMING, F., unidentified.

Acts of Gallantry Set Forth. This section of the communique fol

Section B-The Commander in Chief has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to the following members of the American Expeditionary Forces for the acts of gallantry set forth after their

Private Curn Christenberry, Infantry -"After having been wounded he re-mained courageously at his post under mained courageously at his post under heavy shell fire and not only afforded an inspiring example by that fortitude, but rescued comrades who had been buried when n shell caved in their trench at Souln, France, July 16, 1918." Lieut.-Col. Frank H. Adams, Infantry "Near Dormans, France, on July 15, n action when, with courage and force fulness and without regard to his personal safety, he voluntarily organized detachments of units other than his own and led them into effective com-

Second Lieut, James M. Wilson, Infantry—'He returned under fire into enemy harbed wire near Ammertzwil-ler, Alsace, the night of July 8, 1918, to recover two of his pairel who were lasing after a raid, and aithough pain-illy wounded himself brought them thely to the American trenches, conealing the fact of his injury until he ad succeeded in his undertaking and

fainted from exhaustion."

Private James J. Pretty, Machine Gun Battalion—"In the Bois de Bellieau, France, June 17, 1918, he and a Gun Battalion—"In the Bois de Bellieu, France, June 17, 1918, he and a commade left shelter and went two hundred yards in the open under fire of the enemy and carried a wounded infantry soldier back to his lines, thereby demonstrating hereby and voluntarial parts and soldier back to his lines, thereby and voluntarial parts and soldier back to his lines, thereby and voluntarial parts and voluntarial parts and soldier back to his lines, thereby and voluntarial parts and soldier back to his lines, thereby and voluntarial parts and soldier back to his lines, thereby and voluntarial parts and being a custom after an absence of five years of thousands of loyal Russians is projected. The transsiberian railway will for trader, has just learned of the war form the Lakimos in Grant Land in the Arctic circle Prederick Smithern, a petter from Toledo this afternoon. Exhibition play an important part in the reestablishment of this line. That Germany demonstrating heroic and voluntary dis-regard of self to save one who could not help himself."

Resented Soldier Under Fire.

Private Bertram L. Ream, machine gun battalion—'In the Bois de Belleau. France, on June 17, 1918, he and a comrade left shelter and went 200 yards guns. Small though the height is one could guess how costly a frontal attack to his lines, thereby demonstrating would have been. Beyond the plain, against the skyline, one could see the tagget of self against the skyline, one could see the tagget on the could not help himsquat, square church tower in Estaires.

Major George F. Rozelle, infantry "For three days near Cantigny, France

and prevented a break in the line at that point." Capt. Clarence R. Huebner, infantry -"For three days near Prance, May 28-20, 1918, he withsto G man assaults under intense bombar it, heroically exposing himself fird constantly in order to command his first constantly in order to command his battalion effectively and although his command lost half its officers and 30 per cent, of its men, he held his posi-tion and prevented a break in the line

at that point at that point."
Sergeant Albert S. Eisea, machine gun
battalion—"While acting as machine gun
leader near Hisenfirst, France, July 6,
1918, was wounded in the face by a bursting shell, but continued to direct his men until the attack ended and then insisted on walking to a dressing sta

Corporal Clayton H. Moore, infantry -"During the attack on Hilsenfirst, France, July 6, 1918, while carrying a wounded soldier through machine gun fire to shelter was wounded, but by unusual pluck he nevertheless brought his comrade to safety and realizing the scarcity of stretchers, insisted on others being carried to the rear, and walk-ing himself."

Shot Eight Germans Himself. Sergeant Robert H. Donaghue, Ma

rines—"Northwest of Chateau Thierry, France, in the Bois de Belleau, June 8. fire to destroy a machine gun position, killed or wounded eight Germans himself and did not cease firing until over-

"When, on July 22, 1918, a hand grenade was dropped among a group of soldiers in a trench, and when he might have saved himself by flight, attempted to cover it with his foot shd thereby protect his comrades. In the performance of this brave act he was severely wounded." wounded.

promptness in spite of intense bombard-ment of the area where he had to work, near Vaux, July 1, 1918, coing fearlessly and without waiting to be ordered when

communication was broken."

Corporal Eugene W. Wear, Marines—
"On June 6, 1918, in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, with a private, went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and carrying back to our lines a wounded comrade."

Private Louis H. Harkenreder, Ambiliance Comman, "On June 6, 1918, in

bulance Company—"On June 6, 1918, in the vicinity of Chateau Thierry, with a corporal, went out into an open field under heavy shell and machine gun fire and succeeded in bandaging and carry-ing back to our lines a wounded com-

Led Resours in Heavy Fire.

Second Lieut. James H. Legendre, M. C. R.—"He displayed exceptional bravery in organizing and leading a party of volunteers through heavy machine gun fire for the purpose of

of enemy planes, bringing down or put-ting to flight all in the attacking party while performing an important mission near Luneville, France, on June 13.

First Lieut, Ward William Rucker Aero Squadron — "Outnumbered and handicapped by his presence far behind the German lines, he and three flying or putting to flight all in the attacking party while performing an important fulssion near Luneville, France, on June 13. 1918-

First Sergeant Daniel Daly, Marines-"Sergeant Daly repeatedly performed deeds of heroism and great service on June 5, 1918. At the risk of his life he extinguished a fire in an ammunition dump at Lucy-le-Bocage. On June 7, 1918, while his position was under violent bombardment he visited all the gun rews of his company, then posted over wide portion of the front, to cheer his men. On June 10, 1918, he attacked an grenades and his automatic pistol. the same day, during the German attack on Bouresches, he brought in wounded

Saved Five Lives, Lost a Foot.

Private F. Fleming, Infantry-'He avely attempted to pick up and throw near Oderen, Alsace. away near Oderen, Aleace, on July 1918, a live grenade that had fallen mong five soldiers, but because of irregularities of the trenches he could not reach it before it burst. He thrust his oot on it, thereby saving his companions from death or injury but causing wounds that necessitated amputation of the

the Distinguished Service Cross posthu mously to the following members of the American Expeditionary Forces for the acts of gullantry set forth after their

Sergeant Arthur F. Ware, Marines Sergeant Arthur F. Ware, Marines, and Sergeant Raymond P. Cronin, Marines—"In the vicinity of Chateau Thierry on June 6, 1918, under heavy machine sun fire attempted to establish liaison with an adjoining French unit, during which they were killed."

Second Lieut, Charles W. Champan, Aviator, S. S. R. C.—"On May 6, 1918, in the region of Autreplerre while on pa-

down before he himself was shot down in flames."
Second Lieut. Leonard C. Hoskins, C. A. C. U. S. R.—"Near La Chappelle, ties of arms and armunition to France, June 28, 1918, gave proof of Czechs, including heavy artillery.

ing several of his men to safety.

Flying Air Circus at Detroit.

Looking West in Well Street

IN VLADIVOSTOK

Larger Portion of Japanese Expedition Is on Way

to Siberia.

BRITISH GUNS IN ACTION American Troops Are Eager to

Fight Alongside Czecho-

Slovak Forces. special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun from the

London Times Service. Copyright, 1918; all rights reserved. VLADIVOSTOR, Aug. 18 (delayed) .-Gen. Otani, commander in chief of the allied military expedition into eastern Siberia, arrived to-day. With his arrival it was announced that the greater part of the Japanese expetition had sailed from Japan. Part of the British last few days, and they have done much

Pending the arrival of Gen. Graves. the commanding American officer, it is not probable that any decision will be made regarding the disposition of American forces, but the men, with their officers, are eager to get into action and express the hope that no political consideration will prevent them from intime the Czecho-Slovak expedifrom joining the Czecho-Slovak expedi-

tion to the west.

The Czecho-Slovaks are being delayed by the inadequate railroad administration by the inadequate railroad administration of pombs.

As no official advices have yet reached the control of the contro and the roadbed is in good order, but trains do not run with sufficient frequency owing to the fact that the road is heavily overstaffed with ornamental officials, while the Bolshevist employees have developed a second order, but the road occurred by day or at night. A flight made in the day time would mean that an altitude of at least 10,000 feed would be maintained. have developed a serious distante for any kind of work. The wholesale introduction of American railway experts no doubt would quicken the service, but they would not be welcomed by those whose chief interest is in drawing pay. It is obvious that an expedition to lieve the Czechs west of Irkutsk is m important to the Allies than anything else just now.

A question of great local importance

in view of the presence of so many foreigners is that of currency. Coins stamps are universally used for small change. Theatre and even Turkish bath tickets are used to make change. Pos-sessors of ruble notes of large denominations are unable to make purchases be cause the shops cannot give change.

The large number of American railway men employed by Kerensky to reorgan ize the line are now idle. It is esti-

ALLIES' AID IN TIME TO THWART ENEMY

mated the carrying capacity of the road could be increased three-fold with their

Large Quantities of Munitions Sent to Siberia.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.-Information reaching Washington to-day indicated that assistance being sent to the Czecho-Slavs in the Balkal region of Siberia trol duty he courageously attacked a will reach them in time to thwart the efforts of the German-Austrian prisoners and the Bolsheviki, against whom they are fighting.

The Allies are sending large quantigreat devotion and bravery when he en-tered a shell swept area in search for said that this was a part of the bigger great devotion and orwary when he en-tered a shell swept area in search for said that this was a part of the bigger wounded and was killed while conduct-programme now being worked out in a practical way to furnish the necessary

> The programme to reestablish the eastern front with the ald of hundreds zation after an absence of five years

appreciates the importance of the part that this line is to play is shown in a despatch printed in an Easen poor and reported from Amsterdam to-day to the effect that Soviet troops had blown up "the Baikal tunnel."

It was pointed out by officials familiawith this railroad that there are third-three Balkal tunnels, all hewn out or solid rock, so that any attempts to blow up one would simply delay transporta-tion for a short time until the debris could be cleared away.

Members of the American Engineers
Commission are in the vicinity of Lake
Balkal and have been repairing bridges destroyed or damaged, and doubtless they will be able to repair any temporary damage done to the tunnels.

U. S. AIRMEN OPEN DRIVE ON U-BASES

Fliers Prove Skill in Night Bombing at Ostend. LONDON, Aug. 20 .- The American

navy's air campaign against German submarine bases in Flanders began August 15 with the bombing of Ostend. While details are lacking it is said the operations generally were successful and

Special Despatch to Tax Sex WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- Naval officers believe the reported American air raid ning of a series of attacks carried out b all-American seaplanes equipped wit Liberty motors and operated by Amer.

It is presumed here that the her bombing planes which the navy has shipped overseas and which carry eight machine guns were used in the reported raids. These heavy machines are also able to accommodate a considerable

ture much lower,

The navy has been expecting to heabout the beginning of these raids to the machines flew from Great Britain

BRITISH DESTROY 14 PLANES; LOSE SEVEN Also Bomb Airdromes and

Railways of Germans London, Aug. 20 .- The official cominication on aerial operations, issued

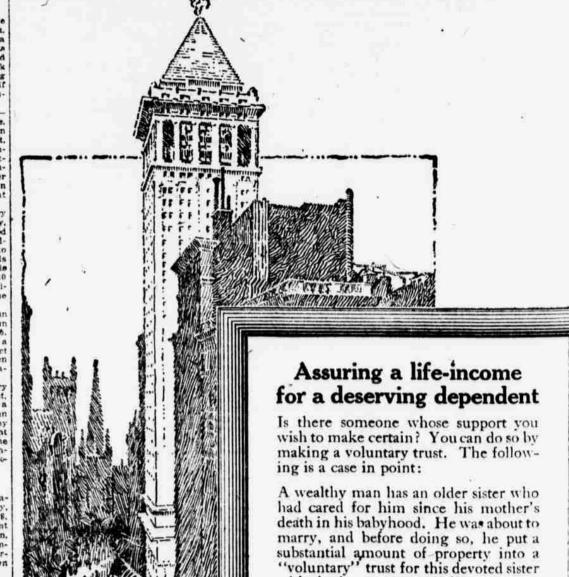
o-night, says: Early in the morning of August it some of our squadrons combined in very successful attack on the Phasen pin airdrome, south of Lille. Mai-bombs were dropped from a low alt tude, and machine guns were used with good effect on ground targets Several airplane sheds were hit and

big fires started. Some enemy machines with attempted to interfere with our simplanes were prevented from attacking by our escorting squadrons. All the machines engaged in this raid returned sofely

The Bruges docks and the rallwaat Roisel and a number of some dumps were heavily bombed by to The total weight of bombs dropped during the day amounted to after and a saif tons. A good deal of reconnaissance, photography and observation work was also carried an In the fighting thirteen eneme the down out of control. In midition of hostile airplane was shot down another brought down out of reby fire from the ground. Four Gr were set on fire by one of our airm a

Seven of our machines are missin, New Yorker Just Hears of War.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.-Remains over



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